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BULLETIN
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Notes on Carex.—XVII.

By L. H. Bailey.

The most important recent extensions of the ranges of the carices are the finding of *Carex Assiniboinensis*, W. Boott, in Northern Minnesota, by F. F. Wood, and *C. alpina*, at Grand Marais, Minn., on Lake Superior; *C. torta*, in Washington county, Eastern Missouri, by H. Eggert; *C. capillaris*, on Mt. Kineo, Moosehead Lake, Maine, by Dr. G. G. Kennedy, and in Aroostook county, by M. L. Fernald. *Carex Assiniboinensis* is new to the United States, having been known heretofore only from the collections of Macoun in British America.

Carex vernacula.

C. fœtida, American authors, not Allioni.

Distinguished from *C. fœtida*, its European congener, by stiffer and shorter leaves, shorter spikes, which give the head a more regular and compact look, and especially by much larger and broader and more or less prominently nerved perigynia.

This species, which is yet imperfectly known, inhabits the mountains from Colorado and Wyoming westward.

Carex feta.

C. straminea, var. *mixta*, Bailey, Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts and Sci. xxii. 151 (1886), not *C. mixta*, Raeusch.

The Pacific coast representative of *C. albolutescens* (*C. straminea*, var. *fœnea*), from which it differs in its much slenderer habit, more open and long heads, smaller spikes and perigynia. The perigynia are loosely placed in the spike, giving the plant much the appearance of forms of *C. straminea* and *C. fœnea.* In the Botany of California it is variously referred to *C. lagopodioides*, *C. adusta*, *C. cristata*, var. *mirabilis*, and *C. scoparia*, var. *fulva.*

Carex lurida, var. PARVULA (Paine).

C. tentaculata, var. *parvula*, Paine, Cat. Oneida Pl. 105 (1865).

Low (8′ to 16′), very slender, with one or two spikes which are half or less the size of those in the type, sessile or very nearly so perigynia not more than half the size of those in the common form. A diminutive form growing along the Mohawk River, according to Paine; I have also collected it in Southern Vermont, and Professor Hitchcock sends it from Ames, Iowa.

Carex intumescens, Rudge, var. FERNALDII.

Very slender (about a foot and a half high), with leaves narrower than in the type; spikes reduced to one to three perigynia, which are erect and slender, being inflated less than half as much as those in the type.—Cedar Swamp, Aroostook county, Maine, 1893. M. L. Fernald, 127.

Forms of *C. intumescens* sometimes occur in dry woods, in which the spikes are reduced to one or two perigynia; but this variety differs in the slender perigynia which stand erect in the spike.

Carex debilis, Michx., var. INTERJECTA.

C. debilis Sartw. Exsicc. No. 118 (1848).

C. debilis β Boott, Ill. t. 273 (1860).

Tall and nearly or quite strict, with nearly erect spikes which are often compound at the base, very loosely flowered; perigynium shorter than in the var. *Rudgei*, the beak conspicuously less cylindrical. It differs from the var. *strictior* in the much narrower leaves and more loosely flowered spikes. Sartwell collected it at Penn Yan, N. Y., and Boott reports it from Pennsylvania by Townsend. Mr. C. L. Shear sends me specimens from Alcove, eastern New York, which is the first undoubted material I have obtained to match Boott's excellent plate and Sartwell's specimens. I do not know what its range may be. Undoubtedly various intermediate erect-spiked forms, which have always been a puzzling part of *Carex debilis* will need to be referred here. The erect alternate-flowered spikes and short perigynia distinguish it from the common var. *Rudgei.*

Carex granularis, Muhl., var. RECTA, Dewey, Wood's Cl. Book, 1860, 763.

A very tall slender plant, with narrow erect leaves, narrow spikes, of which the lower are on very long and slender stalks; pergynium less inflated than in the type and straighter. Glaucous. Dewey records it from Southern Illinois (Vasey) and Louisiana (Hale). I have it from Virginia, Southern Illinois, the mountains of Georgia, and Mississippi. It is a well-marked form. No one seems to have taken up the variety except Paine, in his Catalogue of Oneida plants (1865); but Paine must have misunderstood it, for I do not know that it occurs in the North.

CAREX GRACILLIMA × ÆSTIVALIS?

Mr. C. L. Shear sends me from eastern New York, good specimens of a most distinct and novel carex. He first found the plant last year (1892), in a moist meadow at Alcove, Albany county. A single clump only was observed, and it grew with *C. gracillima.* In 1893 Mr. Shear found it again at two places in Greene county—between Windham and Ashland, and at Hunter—growing in clumps in mountain pastures. The plant differs visibly from *C. gracillima* in its much stricter habit, narrow leaves, nearly erect spikes, and by the distinctly beaked and toothed perigynium. Its association with *C. gracillima*, and the fact that it is uniformly wanting in good achenia, indicate that the plant is a hybrid. I am unable to determine what its other parent may be, but the fact that the perigynia are attenuated at the top, that the leaves are narrowed, the lower sheaths slightly pubescent, and the habit essentially erect, strongly suggest *C. æstivalis*, and this species occurs on the mountains of western Massachusetts and in eastern New York. I suspect that further search will discover *C. æstivalis* in the mountain pastures of Albany and Greene counties. It is by no means necessary to the diagnosis of a hybrid that both parents be found in its vicinity. One parent, or even both of them, may long since have died out and the hybrid may have persisted; yet the hybrid is usually associated with its pistillate parent. I have found undoubted hybrids of Rubus in localities where but one parent could be formed. Nor is it strange that a hybrid should be found to have a somewhat wide distribution. *Carex arctata* × *castanea* (*C. Knieskernii*) occurs in New York, Minnesota and upon the Canadian side of Lake Superior; and I may add that *C. gracillima* × *hirsuta* was found at an early day, according to Dewey (Sill. Journ. xi. 315), at Newburgh, New York, and at Stockbridge, Mass., although it has been recorded by Torrey and subsequent writers as having been collected only at Phillipstown, near the Hudson. It is strange, however, if *C. æstivalis* is the missing parent of this beautiful carex, that the beak should be bifid, for both *C. gracillima* and *C. æstivalis* have entire orifices.

This is the third hybrid which seems to have had *Carex gracillima* for its mother. It is interesting to note, also, that this species often develops its perigynia apparently without the aid of pollination.

CAREX ÆSTIVALIS, while one of our rarer Carices, has received a variety of names. Its first name was *Carex Darlingtonii* given by Schweinitz, but the name was not published until Dr. Boott recorded it, as a synonym, in 1858. The original of this is now in the possession of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, and the ticket, in Schweinitz's hand, says that Darlington collected the plant upon the Pocono Mountains of northern Pennsylvania. M. A. Curtis also gave it the name *Carex tabularia* in his herbarium, and this name was also published as a synonym by Boott. A specimen bearing this name, and coming from Boott, is in the Torrey Herbarium. Kunze called the plant *Carex Rugeliana* in his "Supplemente zu Schkuhr's Riedgräsern," which was published at intervals from 1840 to 1850. I am not sure of the date of this name, but it is held to be later than Curtis' *Carex æstivalis*, which Dr. Gray published in 1842. Finally, Olney, in his Exsiccatæ, 1871, made it a variety of *Carex virescens*, with which it has no immediate affinity. The affinity of the plant is with *Carex gracillima*, of which John Carey thought, "if not distinct, it is a mountain form." Dewey confounded it with *Carex arctata* and *Carex sylvatica*. But it is abundantly distinct. Its northernmost station is Saddle Mountain, in western Massachusetts, where Dewey found it in 1828, at 800 feet above the base of the mountain.

THE STRAMINEA GROUP:

Willdenow described, in 1809, the plant which has long been known as *Carex adusta*, under the name of *C. fœnea*. The description was not understood, however, and Torrey, in 1836, applied Willdenow's name to the plant which is now known as *C. straminea*, var. *fœnea*. These two *fœneas* now stand, applied to plants very like each other, and the circumstance is confusing. I shall, therefore, find some other name for the *C. straminea* var. *fœnea* of Torrey, especially as I believe the plant merits specific distinction. It was first described by Schweinitz in 1824, as *Carex albolutescens*, and this name I now restore. Unfortunately, Olney misunderstood Schweinitz's plant and thought it to be the *C. adusta* of our manuals. I have seen Schweinitz's original, and it is clearly Torrey's *fœnea*. There are forms which are somewhat intermediate between *Carex straminea* and *C. albolutescens*, but one who is familiar with the two species can easily place them. But I separate them in order to allow of a philosophical presentation of *C. straminea* and its varieties. This species, as heretofore constituted, includes two coördinate branches or type, the stramineous or straw-colored and the albolutescent or silvery green type. If these types are considered to be coördinate varieties, it is impossible to recognize several minor forms, which appear to be worthy varietial recognition, unless resort is taken to the European fashion of sub-varieties. By removing the albolutescent type, I am able to separate some of the well-marked forms which now confuse *C. straminea* var. *brevior* into coördinate varieties. The forms which I desire to remove from it are:

Carex straminea, var. FERRUGINEA (Gray).
C. fœnea, var. β Boott. Ill. 118, t. 376 (1862).
C. fœnea, var.? *ferruginea*, Gray Man. 5th ed. 580 (1867).
C. tenera, var. *suberecta*, Olney, Exsicc. fasc. ii. No. 16 (1871).

Plant very tall and slender, with two or three pointed or long-ovate, rusty-green spikes approximate at the top. The spikes are usually prominently tapering below, and the thin, nearly nerveless perigynia have loose points. That has somewhat the look of some forms of *C. scoparia*, but is always readily distinguished by its separated spikes and *straminea*-like perigynia. I know it only from Ohio and Illinois, but it must have a wider range.

C. *straminea*, var. CRAWEI, Boott, Ill. 121, t. 388 (1862).

C. *straminea*, var. *Meadii*, Boott, l. c. t. 389.

Robust forms with very large heads and mostly round, loose spikes, with very broad, long-pointed perigynia, which easily shell off when ripe. From Connecticut and New Jersey to Illinois; evidently more common westward.

CAREX ALBOLUTESCENS, Schw. Ann. N. Y. Lyc. i. 66 (1824).

C. *straminea*, var. *fœnea*, Torr. Monogr. 395 (1836), not *C. fœnea*, Willd. (1809).

C. *straminea*, var. β Gay, Ann. Sci. Nat. 2d ser. x. 362 (1838).

C. *leporina*, var. *bracteata*, Liebm. Mex. Halv. 264 (1850).

C. *straminea*, var. *chlorostachys*, Bœckl. Linnæa, xxxix. 118 (1875).

Var. CUMULATA (Bailey).

C. *alata*, var. *pulchra*, Olney (mostly), Exsicc. fasc. ii. No. 23 (1871).

C. *straminea*, var. *cumulata*, Bailey, Mem. Torr. Bot. Club, i. 23 (1889).

CAREX ECHINATA, AND ITS AMERICAN CONGENERS:

The American plants which have been variously known as *Carex echinata*, *Carex stellulata*, *Carex sterilis* and *Carex scirpoides* have been the subject of more neglect than any other American carex, perhaps more, even, than any other of the older species of our flowering plants. This lack of attention is due both to the polymorphous character of the species and to the uncertainty of a specific identification with the European plant. Every collector must have noticed that all printed descriptions of the species are singularly unsatisfactory, and that widely different forms are thrown loosely under one name. The species is not an attractive one at best. I have long felt that the plant has never been understood, and for two or three years I have made a special effort to collect material for study. The arrangement of this material, which I now propose, seems to solve the difficulties which have always attached to the species. The solution of the perplexities turns upon two questions:

1. Is the American plant identical with the European? Over thirty years ago Francis Boott questioned if the American plant is the same as the European *C. stellulata* (or *C. echinata*), but no monographer since Muhlenberg seems to have eliminated the European species from our flora. The plants of the two continents are exceedingly similar, and yet there is a facial difference between them which is nearly always apparent and often striking. Definite specific characters of separation are obscure, and yet I am convinced that they exist. The American plant is habitually taller than the European, the scales are sharper and usually longer, the perigynia are more strongly nerved and more attenuated or conical, and, above all, it is far more variable. The history of American *Carex* literature is a continuous record of the separation of American and European types. There are probably no species common to both countries, except those which are hyperboreal and occur through the Arctic regions of both hemispheres, being found in Greenland. There are other supposed identical species, aside from *Carex echinata*, which, I think, will eventually be separated in the two continents. I am satisfied that the American species under consideration can never be properly understood until it is treated independently of the European plant.

2. Is the American species monotypic? Any acute observer would at once see that our so-called *Carex echinata* contains two distinct general types, if the specimens were spread before him; and, fortunately, these facial attributes are reinforced by excellent specific characters. One type, to which the *Carex sterilis* of Willdenow and the *C. scirpoides* of Schkuhr belong, is characterized by distinctly long-beaked spreading or ascending winged perigynia, and loose, bushy yellowish spikes; the other, which has no name, is marked by very short-beaked, small and nearly wingless perigynia, which are spongy and more or less cordate at the base and which shell off upon the sheet, and by more rounded or cylindrical greenish spikes—the terminal one often oblique—in which the perigynia are strongly divaricate or often bent downwards. And aside from these, the stiff and wide-fruited sea-board plant—known as var. *conferta*—will be seen to have ample specific characters. I have, therefore, outlined three species from the material

heretofore thrown loosely into *Carex echinata*. This, I hope, will be better than detailing a mere list of varieties which should have no coherence, and which should differ from each other in the very terms by which the species is distinguished from its fellows. These plants may be outlined as follows:

CAREX STERILIS, Willd. Sp. Pl. iv. 208 (1805). Sartwell Exsicc. No. 37. Boott. Ill. t. 146.

C. scirpoides, Schkuhr, Riedgr. Nachtr. 19, fig. 180 (1806).

C. stellulata, vars. *scirpoides* and *sterilis*, Carey, Gray's Man. 1848, 544.

C. echinata, var. *microstachys*, Boeckl. Linnæa, xxxix. 125 (1875).

C. echinata, var. *microstachya*, Boeckl. Flora, 1875, 563.

C. echinata, var. *microcarpa*, Bailey, Coulter's Rocky Mt. Bot. 395 (1885).

Short, stiff and erect (usually not much exceeding a foot in height), the old leaves often persistent; head tawny or greenish-yellow, short, composed of from three to five small loosish contiguous spikes, of which the uppermost is usually conspicuously attenuated at the base by the presence of staminate flowers; sometimes the terminal spike or even the whole head is entirely staminate; perigynium thin and flat, conspicuously contracted into a slender beak which is nearly or quite as long as the body and spreading so as to give the spike an echinate appearance, sharp-edged and rough on the upper margins, variously nerved and very sharply toothed.—A common plant, growing in dryish bogs and swales throughout the Northern States east of the Mississippi; and I also have it from Willow Springs, Arizona (*Palmer*, 548), and Mt. Adams, Oregon (*Henderson*). The plants of Willdenow and Schkuhr seem to have been variously understood by successive botanists, although the figures of both *C. sterilis* (fig. 146) and *C. scirpoides* (fig. 180) in Schkuhr's "Riedgräser" are unequivocal. I have also seen the originals of both plants. The dioeciousness of the species seem to be only an occasional state, and as I have not been able to discover other characters which uniformly accompany it, I have thrown *C. sterilis* and *C. scirpoides* together.

Var. EXCELSIOR.

C. stellulata and *C. echinata*, American authors. Sartwell, Exsicc. no. 35.

C. sterilis β Boott, Ill. 56, t. 146* (1858).

Taller and more slender (often two feet high), the heads usually more scattered and mostly somewhat greener.—Common in wet bogs and woods, apparently in all the Northern States; occurs also in Louisiana, Mexico, and in Oregon and Vancouver Island.

Var. CEPHALANTHA (Bailey).

C. echinata, var. *cephalantha*, Bailey, Mem. Torr. Bot. Club, i. 58 (1889).

Rather stiff but slender and tall, or the top of the culm weak (1–2 feet high); head mostly continuous or more or less dense and composed of five to eight approximate (rarely scattered), large (15–30 flowered) green or greenish loose spikes, in which the mature narrow, long-beaked perigynia usually spread at nearly or quite right angles.—Runs across the country from the northern borders of the United States northward, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, reaching as far south as the higher elevations in north-eastern Pennsylvania. There are two forms in this, one (the type) marked by aggregated spikes, and one by more or less scattered spikes. The latter may be worth varietal recognition.

Var. ANGUSTATA (Carey).

C. stellulata, var. *angustata*, Carey, Gray's Man. 1848, 544.

C. echinata, var. *angustata*, Bailey, Mem. Torr. Bot. Club, i. 59 (1889).

Very slender, sometimes almost thread-like, weak, bearing long and narrow divaricate perigynia, which are either in loose small heads or in scattered spikes.—New England to Newfoundland. Apparently also in Montana.

CAREX ATLANTICA.

C. stellulata, var. *conferta*, Chapm. Fl. S. States, 534 (1860), not *C. conferta*, Koch.

C. echinata, var. *conferta*, Bailey, Carex Cat. (1884).

Tall (16 to 24 inches) and very stiff and strong, the leaves broad but stiff and usually becoming somewhat involute when dry; spikes contiguous or scattered, spreading, globular or short-cylindrical, densely flowered, green; the terminal one slenderly contracted below or even entirely staminate; perigynium large and very broad (the body about as broad as long), with a distinct rough, bifid beak, strongly many-nerved, especially upon the back, squarrose or usually retrorse at maturity, shelling off readily when ripe.—Follows the coast from Newfoundland to Florida; not common. It is strange that none of the earlier students of the genus discovered this distinct plant.

CAREX INTERIOR.

C. scirpoides, Sartwell, Exsicc. No. 36 (1848). *C. stellulata*, var. *scirpoides*, Boott, Ill. t. 146** (1858).

Very slender, but mostly strict (1–2 feet high), the thin wire-like culms usually longer than the narrow and rather soft grass-like leaves; head composed of two to four little globular contiguous greenish-tawny spikes, of which the terminal one is usually slenderly contracted or stipe-like below and often oblique; perigynium very small and plump, the margins very narrow or almost none, lightly many nerved on the back, but usually nerveless or nearly so on the face, prominently corky at the base, the beak and the teeth very short, spreading or reflexed at maturity and easily shelling off.—Bogs and swamps, in the interior country, from Maine to Minnesota and Kansas. When this plant is once understood, I am sure that its identity cannot be mistaken. The utter confusion in which our *Carex echinata* has always lain, must be the only reason why the plant was not separated long ago. Boott knew that it is distinct from *C. sterilis*, but he made the mistake of trying to identify it with Schkuhr's *C. scirpoides.* But Schkuhr's plant, as his plate plainly shows, was a short, stiff, fulvous plant with oblong spikes and long-beaked broad-winged perigynia.

VAR. CAPILLACEA.

Still more slender or even bristle-like in both culm and leaves, and habitually lower (sometimes 16 inches, but often only half as high); perigynium more cordate at the base and broader, strongly many-nerved upon both sides.— Eastern Massachusetts, New Jersey and Central Pennsylvania. Perhaps specifically distinct from the last. My attention was first called to this plant some years ago by the late William Boott, who was once inclined, I think, to publish it.

HOMONYMOUS NAMES.

The Committee on Nomenclature of the Botanical Club adopted, at Rochester, an article which declares that "the publication of a generic name or a binomial invalidates the use of the same name for any subsequently published genus or species, respectively." This rule, I am instructed, is to be enforced rigidly in the forthcoming Check List to be issued officially by the Club. The committee has also decided, by a recent vote upon *Carex Michauxiana* and *C. Michauxii* as a test case, that proper names differing only in their terminations are homonymous. It is with much regret and hesitation that I apply this rule to the carices of the Check List, although I fully sympathize with it. While the necessary changes are not numerous, they involve some of our best known species. The innovations which follow as a direct or indirect result of the homonymy of the Check List are as follows:

CAREX ABACTA.

C. rostrata, Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. ii. 173 (1803), not Stokes in With. Arrang. Brit. Pl. 2d ed. 1059 (1787).

C. xanthophysa, vars. *nana* and *minor*, Dewey, Sill. Journ. xiii. 353, figs. 57, 58 (1828), not *C. nana* Lam., nor Cham. nor Boott; *minor* has been frequently used in the genus.

C. Michauxiana, Bœckl. Linnæa, xli. 336 (1877), not *C. Michauxii*, Schw. (1824), nor Dewey (1826).

CAREX ABBREVIATA, Schw. in herb.; Boott. Linn. Trans. xx. 141 (1846); Ill. 21 (1858). *C. Torreyi*, Tuckm. Enum. Meth. 21 (1843), not *C. Torreyana*, Schw. (1824), nor Dewey (1826).

Boott originally attributed the herbarium name *abbreviata* to Prescott, but it was really Schweinitz's, and the error is corrected in Boott's Illustrations, i. p. 21.

CAREX ASA-GRAYI.

C. intumescens, var. *globularis*, Gray, Ann. N. Y. Lyc. iii. 236 (1834), not *C. globularis*, Linn.

C. Grayii, Carey, Sill. Journ. 2d ser. iv. 22 (1847), not *C. Grayana*, Dewey (1834).

Var. HISPIDULA (Gray).

C. Grayii, var. *hispidula*, Gray in herb.; Bailey, Mem. Torr. Bot. Club, i. 54 (1889).

CAREX AUSTRO-CAROLINIANA.

C. Caroliniana, Buckley, Sill. Journ. xlv. 173 (1843), not. Schw. (1824).

Table Mountain, South Carolina.

CAREX COLLINSII, Nutt. Gen. N. Am. Pl. ii. 205 (1818).

C. subulata, Michx. Fl. Bor.-Am. ii. 173 (1803), not Gmelin, Syst. ii. part i. 138 (1791), nor Schumch. Faell. i. 270 (1801), nor Wahl.

C. Michauxii, Dewey, Sill. Journ. x. 273 (1826).

CAREX DURIFOLIA.

C. Backii, Boott; Hook. Fl. Bor.-Am. ii. 210, t. 209 (1840), not *C. Backana,* Dewey (1836).

CAREX FRANKII, Kunth, Enum, Pl. ii. 498 (1837).

C. atherodes, Frank, Hb. Unio. Itin. (1835), not Sprengel (1826).

C. stenolepis, Torr. Monogr. 420 (1836), not Lessing, Reise durch Norwegen (1831).

So long ago as 1843 Kunze observed that Torrey's *C. stenolepis* is antedated by Lessing's, and Gray called attention to the fact in Silliman's Journal in 1844.

CAREX LOUISIANICA.

C. Halei, Carey, Chapm. Fl. S. States, 543 (1860), not Dewey (1846).

Florida to Louisiana and Texas and Arkansas.

CAREX MEMBRANOPACTA.

Carex compacta, R. Br. Ross's Voy. Append. cxliii. (1819), not Krock. Fl. Sil. iii. (1814).

Carex membranacea, Hook, Parry's 2nd. Voy. Append. 406 not Hoppe, Ic. 71.

Carex saxatilis, var. *compacta,* Dewey, Sill. Journ. xi. 321 (1826).

Arctic America.

CAREX QUALICUMENSIS.

C. Macounii, A. Bennett; Macoun, Cat. Can. Pl. iv. 147 (1888), not Dewey (1866).

C. salina, var? *robusta,* Bailey, Bot. Gaz. xiii. 87 (1888), not *C. robusta,* Hochst.

Grows in large patches between tides in the bed of Qualicum River, Vancouver Island.

CAREX WALTERIANA.

C. striata, Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. ii. 174 (1803), not Gilib. Exerc. Phyt. ii. 550 (1792); Boott, Ill. t. 151 (1858).

Carolina to Florida. Now renamed in memory of Thomas Walter, author of Flora Caroliniana, 1788.

VAR. BREVIS (Bailey).

C. striata, β Boott, Ill. 57 (1858).

C. striata, var. *brevis*, Mem. Torr. Bot. Club, i. 34 (1889).

New Jersey to North Carolina.

New Genera of Plants from Bolivia.

BY H. H RUSBY.

(PLATES CLXVII.–CLXX.)

MALPIGHIACEÆ.

Of Bentham and Hooker's four tribes of Malpighiaceæ, my first genus differs from the first in its pyramidal torus; from the second in its non-climbing habit, and wingless fruits, combined with two-formed stamens and appendaged anthers; from the third by its wingless fruits and two-formed anthers, and from the fourth by its 10 stamens, those alternate with the petals being the defective ones. Its habit is certainly at agreement with the last tribe, and it would easily pass, without dissection, for a species of *Camarea;* but the androecium and general reproductive characters separate it widely therefrom. All things considered it appears most closely related to the first tribe, where I place it, making an exception as to its gynobase, between the genera *Acmanthera* and *Pterandra*.

BRITTONELLA.

Caylx ample, foliaceous, somewhat accresent, deeply 5-parted, 8-glandular, the glands ovoid and of medium size. Petals 5, on short claws, concave and incurved, the margins wavy and erose-dentate, in this species at least yellow. Stamens 10, sub-distinct, of 2 forms; those opposite the petals perfect, the filaments stout, dilated downward, glabrous, their anthers affixed at the outer base, partly deflexed, slightly winged at the base and appendaged with